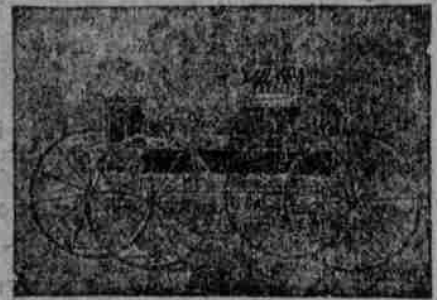


POST CARDS

Just received, a lot of Postal Cards of Barre. We have the Leather Cards and Aluminum Pin Trays with Barre Views. Also Post Card Albums.

Barre Book Store,

CARROLL W. MARTIN, Proprietor.
Gordon Block, 140 No. Main St.



NOTICE

We find we have an overstock of Carriages. We are going to sell balance of stock at bargain prices. We have a complete line of all kinds of vehicles and harness. If you will give us a call you will purchase. Will exchange for hay.

H. F. CUTLER'S STABLE,
Telephone 131-2.
Rear of City Hotel, - - - Barre, Vermont.

TRY A

Tip Top Cigar!

Made from the best and finest tobacco. No better five-cent Cigar made.

MARRION'S CORNER CIGAR STORE.

Pipes and Tobacco.

Mileages on All Roads.

WOOD

The place to buy Wood. A large stock of all kinds at the following prices:
Block Wood, per cord.....\$2.75
Lump Wood, per load.....2.00
Chair Wood, per load.....2.50
Hard and Soft Wood Slabs.....1.75
Furnace and Shed Wood.

I am prepared to do all kinds of moving and jobbing at reasonable rates.

Coarse and fine Sand for sale in any quantity. Coarse Sand for cementing at my Sand bank on Farwell street.

L. J. BOLSTER,
Telephone 323-3.
283 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont.

FARMING TOOLS!

"76" and the Green Mountain Plows, Corn Planters, Harrows, Rakes, Mowing Machines

and a full line of Farm Tools, including repair parts, and Plow Points for almost all makes of plows.

Geo. A. Wales, So. Barre, Vt.

ELECTRIC WIRING

ELECTRIC HEATERS,
ELECTRIC FIXTURES,
ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.,

199 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont.

O. C. Russell

Plumbing and Heating.

All kinds of modern Plumbing Fixtures in stock. All work guaranteed.

Telephone 15-3.

IN BASEMENT OF WORTHEN BLOCK.

When You Get Standish's Frankforts and Bolognas

You may know they are fresh every day.

Home-made by

W. O. STANDISH.

CAN THE SMALL FARMER LIVE?

The Probable Future of Farming Under High Technical and Executive Ability.

By H. H. Bailey, professor of agriculture Cornell University, writes in Collier's Weekly.

I am asked for my opinion as to whether the small farmer can live. I answer by saying that many small farmers are living in comfort and peace of mind. I have recently visited a truck farmer near New York city. He owns thirty acres of land and rents ten acres more. Eighteen years ago he moved on this land with a capital of \$140, renting the place. Now the land has paid for itself, and the net proceeds of the place run from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year, counting only cash sales. Aside from this return should be counted free rent and a good part of the daily living. This case is by no means unusual, but it is not remarkable. At all events it shows what can be done. But I suppose my questioner had in mind to ask whether the farming of the future is to be large-area, capitalized farming, or small-area, specialized farming. It is to be both. Where markets are quick and nearby, small-area farming will increase. The proceeds from fifty acres will be sufficient to provide comfortable support. But the limit of profit will soon be reached on these farms, unless they are devoted to very high-class specialties. The man who is ambitious for large affairs, will go farther back to the open country, assemble several farms, employ much labor, organize the business, and apply the kind of generalship that is applied to manufacturing or large merchandising. More and more, the type of man who now runs a small farm will find it to his advantage to work under the direction of a man of larger executive ability. It will soon be demonstrated that capital can be made to yield a profit when put into well-farmed lands. Young men with good technical education and first-class executive ability will take the handling of such lands. Small farmers who have technical skill and knowledge, but who lack business ability, will be drawn under the leadership of such men, to the betterment of both. At present every farmer is at the same time a specialist and a business man. Division of labor must come in farming as it long ago came in commerce.

LUMBER

Rough or Dressed of all kinds
Dimension Timber.
Orders Filled Promptly.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Dry Sawdust.
We solicit an opportunity to quote prices.

SLOCUM LUMBER CO.
Washington, Vt.

SPRUCE CLAPBOARDS and CEDAR SHINGLES

For Sale at

Moscow Mills, East Calais, Vt.

A. DWINELL & SON, PROPRIETORS.

COAL, COAL

We sell the best grades of Scranton, Lackawanna and Lehigh Coals. Satisfaction guaranteed. August prices:

Egg, Stove and Nut, - - - \$7.80
Grate, - - - - - 7.00

An extra grade Lehigh at 20c per ton higher.

We sell and deliver 200 pounds for a ton.

D. M. MILES,

122 North Main Street, - Barre, Vt.

BE INQUISITIVE

When you buy Coal this year. It is very important that you should know all about the different kinds. We carry only the best, and can take care of you now before the rush.

Egg, Stove and Nut\$7.80
Grate 7.00

CALDER & RICHARDSON,

Phone 45-4.

Depot Square, - - - Barre, Vt.

COAL

Stove, Egg and Nut, - \$7.80.

These are the lowest prices

for August. Order now.

MORSE & JACKSON,

Telephone 137-21

266 North Main St., - Barre, Vt.

GULF SPRING HOUSE

Is open for the Summer. Special Dinners served on Sundays and Holidays.

A. S. COWLES, Prop.

Telephone 137-21

266 North Main St., - Barre, Vt.

ICE CREAM

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having put in a new apparatus for freezing Ice Cream, we are prepared to make Ice Cream for picnics, parties, etc., in any quantity required.

VERMONT FRUIT STORE,

A. Giachino, Proprietor.

Haile Block, 155 No. Main St., Barre

Telephone 137-21

266 North Main St., - Barre, Vt.

Telephone 137-21

266 North Main St., - Barre, Vt.

Telephone 137-21

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266 North Main St., - Barre, Vt.

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1906.

THE APOTHECARY SAID

to the graduate, "It's a wise Doctor who knows enough to insure his life, and a double Solomon who does it." 57th year, doing business in 44 states.

The National Life Insurance Company of Vermont (mutual). Organized in 1850. S. S. Ballard, General Agent. N. B. Ballard, Local Agent. Rooms 2 and 3, Miles Block, Barre, Vt.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

Old gold and silver wanted at reasonable prices in exchange for goods at F. E. Burr's.

For Sale.—One baby carriage; one oil stove, almost new. Apply at 94 Summer street, upstairs.

Stone-cutters' glasses, 20c per pair. Lenses, per pair, 5c. F. E. Burr & Co., 55 North Main street.

Reynolds & Son are the local agents for the Pickin Supply Co. and carry a large stock of Dallett Stone Working Tools.

A Mystery Solved.

"How to keep off periodic attacks of biliousness and habitual constipation was a mystery that Dr. King's New Life Pills solved for me," writes John N. Pleasant of Magnolia, Ind. The only pills that are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction to everybody or money refunded. Only 25c at Red Cross Pharmacy.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Office of the City Treasurer.

Barre, Vt., July 10, 1906.

All taxpayers of the City of Barre are hereby notified that the city council of this city have this day placed the tax bill for the year 1906 in my hands for collection and are further notified that said taxes must be paid at this office on or before the 20th day of August, 1906. If not paid on or before that date there will be added to the tax bill five per cent, together with the officer's fees for collection, namely, eight per cent on tax bill, ten cents for the warrant and fifty cents officer's fees. Remember, August 20, 1906, is the last date that you can pay your taxes this year without the conditions above enumerated.

James Mackay, City Treasurer.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man is an unhappy slave. Burdock Blood Bitters builds up sound health—keeps you well.

"Suffered day and night the torment of itching piles. Nothing helped me until I used Doan's Ointment. It cured me permanently."—Hon. John R. Garrett, Mayor, Girard, Ala.

Harsh physics react, weaken the bowels, cause chronic constipation. Doan's Regulex operate easily, tone the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. Ask your druggist for them.

Accidents will happen, but the best-regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for such emergencies. It subdues the pain and heals the hurts.

WARNING.

For Freeman's Meeting, September 4, 1906.

The Freeman of the City of Barre, in the county of Washington and state of Vermont, are hereby notified and warned to meet on Tuesday, September 4th, 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in their respective wards, at the several voting places hereinafter named, for the purpose of electing a governor, lieutenant governor, state treasurer, secretary of state, state auditor, three county senators, two assistant judges of the county court, sheriff, high bailiff, judge of probate court, state's attorney, fifteen justices of the peace, a city representative to represent the city of Barre in the general assembly of the state for two years ensuing, and one representative to Congress.

The following are designated as voting places, viz:

Ward one, Church street school building.

Ward two, Spaulding graded school building.

Ward three, Summer street school building.

Ward four, Beckley street school building.

Ward five, hose house, Blackwell St.

Ward six, city court room, Prospect street.

Dated at the City of Barre, Vermont, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1906.

William Barclay, mayor.

Lord Kelvin's Ignorance.

Lord Kelvin has just celebrated his birthday. Though one of the most eminent of the world's scientists, Lord Kelvin has a modest view of his own attainments. He once walked incognito through some electrical works and asked a workman the simple question, "What is electricity?" "I am sure I don't know, sir," the man replied. "Well, I don't either," said Lord Kelvin. He said the other day that, though he had studied hard through fifty years of experimental investigation, he could not help feeling that he really knew no more than he knew when he first began.

Condensing Milk.

The idea of condensing milk to make it keep better occurred first to a French chemist named Appert in 1827. Seven years later the method of evaporating the milk in a vacuum to prevent it from reaching the boiling point was first used. Commercially the process was first exploited in the United States, where there are at present about fifty factories, which dispose of 200,000,000 pounds of condensed milk a year, valued at over \$12,000,000. In Switzerland there is a company which keeps 800 cows and sells over 10,000,000 bottles of condensed milk annually.

His Reason.

Edna—Why did you break off your engagement with Clara?

Edward—Because her parrot was always saying, "Stop that, Fred."

Edna—But what difference does that make? Your engagement was not a secret.

Edward—And my name was not Fred.—Boston Herald.

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Tone of Butter Market Is Very Firm

ON ALL FANCY GRADES

Potatoes Are Lower in Local Market

as Rust Is Feared — Ricker's Market Shows Hogs Are 1/2 Cent Lower.

Barre, Vt., Aug. 15, 1906.

The tone of the butter market is very firm on all fancy grades. Potatoes lower as rust is feared; farmers wish to unload. We quote wholesale prices as follows:

Dressed Pork—Firm at 8 1/2c.
Choice Veals—8 1/2c.
Vermont Lamb—13@14c.
Fowls—14@15c.
Broilers—18@20c.

Butter—Shortage on table butter; dairy 21@23c; creamery, 23@24c.
Eggs—Prices steady at 22@23c.
Potatoes—Large offerings at 60@65c.
Green Apples—Plenty at 40@45c per bushel.

RICKER'S ST. JOHNSBURY MARKET.

Good Sheep and Lambs Wanted at Top Prices.

St. Johnsbury, Aug. 15.—W. A. Ricker's market shows hogs 1/2 a cent lower; best beef firm, other lower. Good sheep and lambs wanted at top prices. The receipts for the week ending August 13, 1906, are as follows:

Poultry—700 pounds, 8@10c.
Lamb—400, 2@3 1/2c.
Hogs—300, 5@6c.
Cattle—55, 2@4c.
Calves—450, 2 1/2@3c.
Milk Cows—\$27@45.

IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Takings of Eggs Larger Because Weather Is Cooler.

Boston, Aug. 15.—The local butter market holds about as last reported. Table stock of all kinds is in rather light supply and in steady request, at full quotations. The cheese market shows no material change. Receipts are light, and receivers are able to sustain prices in the face of a quiet demand. The takings of eggs are larger because the weather is cooler, but conditions otherwise are without change. Strictly choice stock is not at all plenty and prices are very firm.

Notations follow:
Butter—Creamery, extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 23 1/2@24c; northern New York 23 1/2@24c, western 23@23 1/2c; northern creamery firsts 21@22c, western creamery firsts 21@22c, creamery seconds 18@20c, creamery thirds 15@17c, eastern creamery best marks 22c, fair to good 19@21c, dairy extras 20@21c, common to good 16@18c, western imitation creamery 17@18c, western ladies 15@17c, packing stock 14@16c, renovated butter 17@19c, boxes and prints 15@24c.

Cheese—New York twins fancy 11 1/2@12c, fair to good 10@11c, Vermont fancy twins 11 1/2c, fair to good 10@11c, Wisconsin twins 10 1/2@11 1/2c.

Eggs—Fancy henney 26@28c, eastern extras 23@25c, common to good 18@20c, western best marks 17@19c, choice 17@18c, fair to good 15@16c, western dories 16@18c.

Note.—The above quotations represent the prices obtained by receivers for wholesale lots, and are not jobbing prices.

At other dairy centers:
Butter—New York, firm at 23 1/2c; Chicago, steady, extras 20 1/2c, packing stock 15@16c.

Cheese—New York, firm at 11 1/2c; Liverpool, firm, colored 58c, white 57c.

Eggs—New York, steady at 18 1/2c; 18 1/2c; Chicago, steady, extras 20 1/2c; 18 1/2c; St. Louis, steady at 14 1/2c.

DOWN IN MAINE LAND.

[Read by Frank H. Colley at reunion of Maine association at Manchester, N. H.]

There are lands that are fair and gems most rare.

In the kingdoms over the sea;

There are mines of gold with their wealth untold,

Shrouded in mystery.

There are skies that are blue and hearts that are true

By the Danube and the Rhine.

But there's no other land like the Maine land.

The land of the cliff and the pine.

Many a land has its palaces grand

For those of high degree,

Where the proud potentate regales in state

Boasting nobility.

There are lands of the east where the heathen feast

And kneel at a pagan shrine.

But the best of all lands is the Maine land.

The land of the cliff and the pine.

There are toil-worn hands in the Maine land,

Her daughters fair as the violets rare

That bloom on the summer wild.

Let others sigh 'neath a warm Southern sky

Where tropic flowers entwine.

But for me there's no land like the Maine land.

The land of the cliff and the pine.

Then hot for the Maine land, the home land,

Ye truants wandered away

From her pine-clad hills and rushing rills.

She's calling for you today.

Far o'er the deep when the world is asleep.

You think of your home and mine

In the dear land, the fair land, the Maine land.

The land of the cliff and the pine.

—Boston Globe.

SILAGE POINTERS.

Crops, Cost of Filling Silo, Effect of Silage on Milk Flavor.

Corn silage is, as a rule, the most economical succulent food that can be obtained for dairy cows at a season when pasture is not available. Although not a balanced ration in itself, it tends to heavy milk production and economical milk can be made by feeding corn silage and a legume hay without the use of much grain.

By helping the pasture out during dry periods with partial silage more stock can be carried on a given area than by pasturing alone. No crop will furnish more feed to the acre than corn, and with the silo this can be utilized for silage.

In Illinois corn seems to be the best single crop for the silo, and by combining it with cowpeas or soy beans the feeding value is greater, ton for ton, than corn alone.

When corn is fully tasseled it contains less than one-fourth as much dry matter as when the ears are fully glazed. From this stage to maturity the increase is but slight.

That silage may keep well the corn should not be cut until most of the kernels are glazed and hard. If too ripe the silage will not settle well and the air will not be sufficiently excluded to prevent spoiling.

The corn is most easily handled by cutting with a corn blower and using a silage cutter of large enough capacity to avoid the necessity of cutting bands.

If silage is to keep well the leaves and heavier parts must be kept thoroughly mixed, evenly distributed in the silo and well tramped next the wall. After filling, the top six inches should be wet once and the whole surface tramped every day for a week to obtain a thin, compact layer of well rotted silage which will exclude the air.

Records of the cost of silo filling were kept by the experiment station on nineteen different farms in various parts of the state, and the cost was found to range from 40 cents to 70 cents a ton, the average being 56 cents.

Of 372 comparisons made between silage and non-silage milk, 6 per cent were in favor of the silage milk, 20 per cent were in favor of the non-silage milk and 11 per cent indicated no preference.

The foregoing items summarize in useful fashion the very informing bulletin No. 101 of the Illinois experiment station.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Facts Worth Considering When Buying and Using Them.

Annual crops, whether oats, corn, potatoes or vegetables, require that their food elements shall be ready to hand as their growth makes now demands. The commercial fertilizer, then, should be able to furnish available food elements throughout the growing season and in the proper proportion required by the crop.

A study of the chemistry of plant growth shows very clearly that there must be present a continuous supply of available nitrogen, which requires that some shall be in the inorganic and some in organic form.

The more quickly the crop is to be grown in the spring the more inorganic nitrogen will be needed, since it is sooner ready for the plants than organic forms. Soluble phosphoric acid produces results more quickly and thoroughly than the other forms, and a well made fertilizer should have at least half of its available phosphoric acid in the soluble form. All crops remove from the soil much more potash than phosphoric acid, and although the soil may furnish some of it without the positive evidence of field experiments to that effect a fertilizer should have at least as much potash as it has soluble phosphoric acid.

Commercial fertilizer may be advantageously used in top dressing grass, and for such a purpose it should have